

THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

National Intelligence Council

DDI #1339-82

17 February 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Director of Central Intelligence

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM

: Chairman, National Intelligence Council

SUBJECT

: SS-20s and Cuba

As a first step in evaluating the thesis propounded in the attachment, I am soliciting your views. Unless dissuaded by your reactions, my next step will be to propose it as a Watch Committee agenda item and thereby initiate interagency deliberations.

Henry S. Rowen

Attachment:

missiles into Cuba if the US proceeds with INF modernization.

The upgrading of Cuban military capabilities could be designed for three main purposes: (1) Improve Castro's sense of security and thus willingness to provide a deployment base for SS-20s; (2) Improve Cuban air defense capabilities and thus make any US air attack against missile bases (as was

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considered in 1962) all the more costly and less certain of success -particularly against mobile missiles; (3) Have Castro satisfied with Soviet
military support so that he does not have to be mollified post facto (as was
the case in 1962) if a Soviet-US deal were to result in non-deployment or
withdrawal.

4. Soviet Purpose.

In contrast with 1962, the Soviets do not have to search for a quick expedient in order to close their missile gap. While the deployment of missiles to Cuba would improve their current capability somewhat, I believe its primary purpose would be to support Soviet political and military ends in Europe. Deployment would create a political outcry in the States and face the administration with unpalatable choices: (1) Take military action in much less favorable circumstances than in 1962, risking both escalation and increased European fear of US adventurism; (2) accept a new deal which would make explicit the linkage between non-deployment of Soviet missiles to Cuba in exchange for non-deployment of US missiles to Europe; such a deal would preserve the current Soviet military advantage in Europe. More important, it would be used to demonstrate to the West Europeans that US INF modernization plans were really intended to serve US (not European) strategic purposes and could be jettisoned unilaterally and at the expense of the allies in the US search for its own security -- i.e., widen the wedge between the US and Europe; or (3) Acquiesce, demonstrating both the US loss of power since 1962 and inability to match rhetoric with action, thereby doing incalculable damage to the US global geostrategic position.

5. Conclusion.

To repeat, I do not see SS-20 deployments as imminent but do believe that the Soviets are creating the military capability and the political justification for it. Such a move -- while associated with substantial risk -- would become more attractive to the Soviets if they were unable to stop INF modernization in some other way and if they saw NATO coming closer to a final decision point.

The

implications of such a Soviet action would be so grave that I strongly recommend that: (1) my analysis be examined for its logic and (2) if that initial examination warrants, it be brought to the attention of policymakers for further consideration and development of a US counterstrategy.

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